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The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE

The Apportionment.

The Senate's Committee of the Judiciary have reported, instead of the Apportionment bill which passed the House, an entirely new bill—as follows:—
As for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the Sixth Census.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of real Wealth, so that, on the contrary, draw their products from, and are a tax upon, the productive Industry.

Commerce, Banks, Exchange Operations, Stockholding Financial Schemes, Insurance, Trust and other Stock Companies, engage the attention of our Business Men and Capitalists. They are merely engaged in buying and selling the Products of Labor—produced under all the disadvantages of our false and regressive System of Industry, or in operating with those who do buy and sell them.

Social Duties of Man.

Let us explain very concisely what Association is, so that the Reader may have a short and clear description of the Principle, which he can bear in mind. As Association is an assemblage of from four hundred to two thousand persons, united voluntarily for the purpose of applying their Labor and Means in the most judicious and effectual manner, so as to produce the most possible; and who divide the Wealth created by their Labor equitably among themselves,—each receiving a share, proportioned to the part which he has taken in producing it.

What is the present system of Society? It is a division of People into Isolated Families, which are in hostile conflict with each other,—which apply their Labor and Capital, in nineteen cases out of twenty, in an injurious or miserable manner,—and which waste half their time and energies in foolish enterprises or in striving to over-reach, defraud or take advantage of each other. Which is the better system of the two? Common Sense answers that Association is, and every rational and thinking mind must come to the same conclusion.

An Association could be commenced in various ways; it could be established by a Stock Company composed of Capitalists;—by a Company of persons who wished to form themselves into an Association;—by an appropriation of a State Legislature;—or by some very rich individual who desired to distinguish himself by some great and noble act. How easy would it be, for example, for a man of wealth, like JOHN JACOB ASTOR or his Son, to advance \$400,000 for such an enterprise; they would not give their money away or lose it; it would be safely invested in lands, buildings and machinery, which could not fail to be profitable, as four hundred persons would be pledged collectively to secure them an interest upon their Capital. They would earn an interest with a noble reputation,—that of Reformers of the false and repulsive Industry of the Globe, as Fulton earned for himself the reputation of Reformer of its Navigation. He who can do away with the present repugnant and degrading system of Labor, and replace it by a system of ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY, will confer a benefit upon the destitute millions who are wearing themselves out, body and soul, in the repulsive and dreary toil of our false Societies, that is above all description.

Let us suppose that the establishment of an Association of four hundred is decided upon,—no matter whether by a Stock Company or other means. The first question is—How are operations to be commenced? We will explain. A tract of land of fifteen hundred acres would be bought near a city; the soil should be of a quality suited to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and all the lighter products of Agriculture. A number of hired laborers, probably fifty, should be employed to prepare the land properly for cultivation; they would lay out the gardens, set out fruit-trees, and here and there clusters of fruit-trees, of which a good many bearing ones would have to be transplanted; plant grape-vines, hedge and ornamental trees, and put the whole Domain in a condition for the members of the Association, as they entered, to proceed immediately to work.

While the lands are preparing, other hired workmen should be employed in building the Edifice. The Main Edifice, or the residence of the Association, should be located as nearly as possible in the centre of the Domain. The granaries, store-houses and other out-houses would be situated in the vicinity of it. The Residence of the Association should be constructed in every way to promote the health, economy and comfort of the members; it must be adapted to the wants and requirements of Human Nature, and planned to suit perfectly the various Social and Domestic Relations of Man. We will show later, when we describe the Edifice, that the privacy of the domestic life will be fully preserved, and that families can live as quietly and retiredly, if they wish, as they now do, at one-quarter of the expense, and without all the trouble, disgust and ceaseless watchfulness attendant upon the care of Isolated House-holds.

The manufacturers and workshops should be located in one of the extreme wings of the Edifice. The noisy ones, such as those of carpenters and tin-smiths, should be placed in the basement of the wing, so as not to inconvenience the other parts of the building. Those of a dirty nature might be separated from the Main Edifice. The workshops should be handsomely fitted up, the tools of the best kind, and convenience and elegance in every way combined, so as to please those who are to work in them. How can we expect Industry to be otherwise than repulsive, when exercised in filthy work-shops, with poor tools, amidst coarse workmen and without any changes from confined rooms to the freshness and loveliness of Nature?

We cannot.

The Edifices of the first Association should be built of brick, and, for the sake of economy, a brick-yard could be made on the Domain, or as near it as possible. The Main Edifice should be composed of a centre, wings and subwings, so as to be of the most varied form, and avoid monotony; the square form would be very defective. If proper architectural tests were applied in planning the Edifice, it could be made very beautiful, and built also quite economically. The brick construction offers great resources to the architect of talent. We would advise that the flat arch be used throughout, and that the entablature, eaves, &c., be of brick.

To form a clear idea of an Association, let us imagine before us an elegant Domain of fifteen hundred acres, tastefully laid out and highly cultivated, in the centre of which stands imposingly the Edifice of the Association, surrounded with its granaries, store-houses, &c. We must conceive an Establishment where Agriculture, Manufactures and Mechanics would be prosecuted jointly,—

where the practical pursuits of Industry would be

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

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VOL. II. NO. 32.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 344.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

OUR EVILS ARE SOCIAL, NOT POLITICAL; AND POLITICAL REFORMS CANNOT REMEDY THEM.

THE editorship of this column is distinct from that of THE TRIBUNE. Address letters, post-paid, to A. BIRKBECK & CO.

Practical Organization of Association.

Nearly the whole business Energy and Talent of the Country are directed to unproductive, speculative, scheming and intermediate operations, which do not increase Production or real Wealth, but, on the contrary, draw their profits from, and are a tax upon, the productive Industry.

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Social Duties of Man.

In a late Newark Daily Advertiser we find the following just and discriminating notice of this, in many respects, the most remarkable man of his time:

Mr. Adams is, perhaps, the most remarkable living public man of our day and generation. And his example should be held up for the careful contemplation of the young men of our country, who would keep alive in their own breasts the influence of public virtue, and feel highly the influence of the soundest maxims of virtue and patriotism. The character and fame of its eminent citizens are, indeed, a most essential part of the wealth of a free people. Till they are rich in the talents and services of their public men, it is to small purpose that they abound in commercial or agricultural wealth, or physical resources of any sort. Nothing is more pitiable, than the spectacle of a vast empurpled crowd with drudging millions, and unadorned by lofty characters. Mr. Adams is one of those men, if not the first among the foremost, of whom our country can be justly proud; and whose virtues entitle him to the gratitude of his children.

Possessing from nature a powerful and undoubted intellect, which has been nourished by whole-some learning, rare and instructed by fearless, though reverent questioning of the sages of other times, exercised by free discussion with the most distinguished among the living, and made acquainted with his own strength and weakness by mixing with energy in practical business and affairs for more than half a century, he presents at the same time the example of a private life unmarked with a stain. In running over the history of his public labors, we see his tall mind now pausing itself out in a delightful miscellany of elegant criticism, original speculation and profound practical suggestions on politics, history, religion, and all the greater and the lesser duties, the arts and the elegancies of life—breathing throughout the purest spirit of good will to man, and brightened not merely by an ardent hope, but an assured faith in his constant advancement in freedom, intelligence and virtue. His intellect lies, wherever it has been applied, track to deep to be mistaken. It touches nothing supercilious. He sounds a chord but “with a master’s hand, and a prophet’s fire.”

But much of his superiority as a public man may doubtless be ascribed to the great superiority and purity of his private life; for the distinction which the “liability” of the age makes between a man’s private and public conduct is equally absurd and pernicious. Mr. A.’s private virtues incapacitate him from public profligacy. His habitual reverence for truth and honor, and the better regulations and feelings of society as a citizen, cannot be laid aside when he assumes the character of the politician. Common men follow politics as a trade; he follows them from conviction, and the impulses of a rightly cultivated nature. Ambition, emulation, dignities, fame itself, have with him but secondary influence. He regards his country not as a thing to be valued or used as the mere theatre for personal distinction or achievement, but as an object of honorable and impassioned love, for which every thing should be hazard and sacrificed. This ardent patriotism binds him to truth and reason in debate, and produces lancing for the vile and sinister tricks of the sophagogue. Though no one could wield with more effect the common weapons of unprincipled ambition, he shuns to use them, and amidst the most strenuous struggles of his life he never remembered that his matchless powers could influence the lesser feelings or win a party. He could only win stipendiary and office through the strict and earnest pursuit of the true, the permanent, and therefore the expedient. If he could not obtain followers in this way, he had proved himself content to stand alone.

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combined with the charms of varied Social Relations, and the Arts and Sciences interwoven in every way with the whole.

Would not a hundred families act much more wisely in adopting such a system than in living, as they now do, separately in a hundred little tenements,—having a hundred little farms or as many miserable work-shops, with few or no social relations with the beings around them, prosecuting each but one branch of Industry, their children producing nothing and growing up without any knowledge of Industry, and their wives wasting their time in toiling day in and day out in dirty kitchens? It strikes us that they would.

John Quincy Adams.

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WANTED—By a young man, a situation with a gentleman, as a servant or maid-servant, or to travel with a gentleman or an honored steamer, or other boat. The best references given. Apply at the City Office, 75 Canal street.

WANTED—By a young man that has good testimonials of character, a place as Porter in a show or drive car. Apply at the City Office, 75 Canal street.

WANTED—By a young man of good moral character, a situation as Traveling Agent, would prefer the New-England States. His qualifications and references are very good. Apply at the City Office, 75 Canal street.

WANTED—A place as Chambermaid by a young woman who understands Washing and ironing, and can give good city references. Apply at the City Office, 75 Canal street.

WANTED—By a young man who has had several years experience in the commercial business throughout the Southern and Western States, and desires to purchase a house in this city, and could command a price from \$600 to \$1000. A letter addressed to J. H. D. in 75 Canal street, will suffice.

WANTED—Protestant French, English, Irish, German and American girls to take good places of service at Albany, 55, Greenwich, the very best service of maid, male and female. Call 24 Canal street.

HENRY LUCY, Secretary.

REINHOLD P.